

SAMOYLOVA, A.P.

Characteristics of flora and vegetation on the saline soils of
Khakassia. Izv. Tomsk. otd. VBO 4:27-39 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra botaniki Tomskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni
V. V. Kuybysheva.
(Khakass Autonomous Province-- Botany)

SAMOYLOVA, A.P.

Ecological series of halophyte vegetation in depressions of
Khakassia. Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.4:86-96 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Khakass Autonomous Province--Halophytes)

SAMOYLOVA, A.P.

Method of coefficients ~~in~~ biogeochemical studies. Razved. i okh.
nedr 27 no.1:11-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SAMOYLOVA, A.P.

Indicator role of halophytes in Khakassia. Trudy MOIP 8:200-202
'64. (MIRA 17:12)

20-114-6-25/54

AUTHORS: Samoylova, A. Ya., Postnikov, V. S.

TITLE: The Restoration of Internal Friction in Pure Aluminum After Relief of Load (Vosstanovleniye vnutrennogo treniya chistogo ~~al~~aluminiuma posle snyatiya nagruzki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1228-1230 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper studies the restoration of the internal friction in aluminum wires of 0,7 mm diameter and 320 mm length. These wires of pure aluminum (~99,98 % Al) had previously been stretched. The investigation was performed by the method of rotary oscillations with small frequency and small amplitude. All samples had previously been annealed for two hours in the same apparatus in a vacuum of $\sim 10^{-5}$ mm mercury column at 450°C. These samples have fairly homogeneous grains with a mean diameter of 0,03 cm. The stretching of the wires was performed by loading with various weights. This load acted during one hour and immediately after relief of the load the measurements of the internal friction were begun. The measurement results are illustrated by two diagrams. At room temperature the internal strain decreases exponentially, -

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SOV/126-6-6-17/25

AUTHORS: Samoylova, A. Ya. and Postnikov, V. S.

TITLE: Re-Establishment of Internal Friction in Aluminium, Silver and Platinum After Removal of a Load (Vosstanovleniye vnutrennego treniya alyuminiya, serebra i platiny posle snyatiya nagruzki)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 1081-1087 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied isothermal re-establishment of internal friction in aluminium (99.98%), silver (99.99%) and platinum (99.87%) wires of 0.7 mm dia and 300 mm length. These wires were extension-deformed by loading them between 15 and 1500 g. The tensions produced in the samples are given in the 2nd column in the table on p 1081. The tension was applied for 1 hour to aluminium, for 30 minutes to silver and for 15 minutes to platinum. The loads were then removed and measurements of internal friction started within 1 min. Internal friction was determined, using the method of low-frequency (1 c/s) torsional vibrations of small amplitude described by Postnikov (Ref.12). All samples were annealed before the extension loads were applied to them. The results of measurements are given in Figs.1-10. Fig.1 shows the temperature dependence of internal friction and shear modulus

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SOV/126-6-6-17/25

Re-Establishment of Internal Friction in Aluminium, Silver and
Platinum After Removal of a Load

of aluminium (Curves I, II), silver (Curves III, IV) and platinum (Curves V, VI). Re-establishment of internal friction in aluminium is shown in Figs.2-4. The constant temperatures at which this re-establishment occurred were: room temperature (Fig.2), 45°C (Fig.3) and 80°C (Fig.4). Re-establishment of internal friction in silver is shown in Fig.6 (at 120°C) and Fig.7 (at 140°C). Re-establishment of internal friction in platinum is shown in Fig.8 (at 450°C) and Fig.9 (at 480°C). Fig.10 gives the dependence of internal friction of aluminium (Curve I was obtained at 20°C, II - 45°C), silver (III - 120°C, IV - 140°C) and platinum

Card 2/4

SOV/126-6-6-17/25

Re-Establishment of Internal Friction in Aluminium, Silver and Platinum After Removal of a Load

(V - 450°C, VI - 480°C) on the applied tension in g/mm^2 ; internal friction was measured two hours after removal of the loads. From the experimental data obtained the authors calculated the values of the heat of activation of re-establishment of internal friction in these three metals. The values of the heat of activation were found to be 4500, 6400 and 8000 cal/mole, respectively. The value for Al was obtained from the curves of Fig.5, which gives the temperature dependence of the relaxation time in the process of re-establishment of internal

Card 3/4

SOV/126-6-6-17/25
Re-Establishment of Internal Friction in Aluminium, Silver and
Platinum After Removal of a Load

friction. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 22 references,
10 of which are Soviet, 8 English and 4 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kemerovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Kemerovo State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957.

Card 4/4

15

6-14
SAMOILOVA, A. U.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determining nitrogen in soils by the Mitscherlich vegetation method. A. VA. SAMOILOVA. *Udobrenia i Urashai* (Fertilizers and Crops) 1929, 355-8. S. used the Mitscherlich formula $V = A(1 - 10^{-cx})$, or expressed by logarithms $\log(A - Y) = \log A - cx$ where V = yield obtained, A = possible max. yield obtained with an optimum quantity of the factor studied, c = activity coeff. of the nutrient factor, x = amt. of nutrient added. Two methods were used in detg. the N resources of the soil: (1) in calcg. the yields, the Mitscherlich coeff. 0.122 was used; (2) the coeff. was calcd. from the exptl. data. For the first method 2 equations were necessary (to det. 2 unknowns: A and b , the latter being the resources of N in the soil); one was made up from the yield data where no external factor was introduced; the other was made up from the yield data where a definite amt. of the factor studied was added. Since 3 different N increments were used—0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 g. per pot—3 equations were used for each crop. The working formula was: $A = \frac{(N_2 - Y_2)}{(N - 1)}$ and $b = \log A - \log(A - Y_2)$, where N is the no. of the log of cx . For the second method 3 equations were necessary to det. the 3 unknowns A , c and b . The best way of making these up is in connection with the increased amts. of N which go in arithmetic progression. The working formulas to calc. by this method were: $A = (Y_3 - Y_2 Y_1) / (2 Y_2 - (Y_1 + Y_3) C)$, $C = [\log(A - Y_2) - \log(A - Y_1)] / (X_2 - X_1)$ and $b = \log A - \log(A - Y_2) / C$. A comparison of the 2 methods shows that the second method gives more reliable results, but it requires more plants per pot and more pots for each treatment.

J. S. Jovan

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3101137 ONE ONLY SEE

SAMOYLOVA, A.Ya.

Using nitrogen fertilizers for thickening and strengthening sods
[with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.5:101-104 My '57.
(Soil conservation) (Grasses) (MLRA 10:9)

SAMOYLOVA, A. YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION 801/505

Moscow. Institut stali

Relaksatsionnye yavleniya v metallakh i spлавakh; trudy Khimicheskogo
soobshchestva. (Relaxation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys; Transactions of the
Inter-Institute Conference) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 386 p.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya
USSR and Moshkovskiy Institut stali imeni I.V. Stalina.

Ed. (Title page): B.N. Pikel'shteyn; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levitskiy; Tech.
Ed.: A.I. Karsner.

NOTE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in scientific insti-
tutions and schools of higher education and for physical metallurgists and
physicists specializing in metals. It may also be useful to students of these
fields.

COVER: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical inves-
tigations carried out by schools of higher education and scientific research
institutions in the field of the relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys.
Several articles are devoted to the investigation of the internal-friction
method of the decomposition of supersaturated solid solutions. Also analytical
are the defects of the crystalline lattice, plastic deformations, high-temper-
ature behavior of alloys, and creep. Problems of the relation between internal
friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in
the investigation of powder-metalurgy products, and the mechanism of impact
fatigue are discussed. The collection also contains articles on the creep charac-
teristics of materials, elastic after-effect, and the new slow-detection method.
No personalities are mentioned. References follow most articles. There are 366
references: 192 Soviet and 174 non-Soviet.

Truballo, S.O. [Leningradskiy politehnicheskii Institut (Leningrad Poly-
technic Institute)]. Elastic Aftereffect of the Alloys Used for Springs 194

Pastor, E.B. [Institut metallorubeni i fiziki metallorubeni (Institute
of Mechanics of Metals and Physics of Metals of the TsSU)]. On the Theory of
Elastic Aftereffect in Homogeneous Bodies 169

Sachur, B.I., and V.F. Medvedevskiy [Fiziko-tehnicheskii Institut AN USSR
(Physico-technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)]. Internal
Friction and Plastic Deformation in Overstressed Microzones of Rigid Metals 178

Grin, A.Y., and V.A. Pavlov [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of
Sciences USSR]. Internal Friction in Deformed α -Solid Solutions of Aluminum
With Magnesium 189

Lebedev, R.S., and V.S. Postnikov [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Effect
of Plastic Deformation on Internal Friction of Ferrous Alloys 199

Truballo, S.O. [Leningrad Polytechnic Institute]. Study of Defects in
Metal Products and Samples by the Method of Measuring the Damping of Vibrations 222

Pavlov, V.A. [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR].
Analysis of the Defects in Crystal Lattice by Using the Internal Friction 227

Datsko, O.I., and V.A. Pavlov [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy
of Sciences USSR]. Dependence of the Internal Friction in Pure Nickel on the
Temperature 234

Borisova, N.S., and V.M. Rozengberg [Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of
Metals, TsSU]. Study of the Effect of the Intergranular Structure of Austenite
on the Internal Friction and Creep 241

Samoilova, A.Ya., and V.S. Postnikov [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Recovery
of the Internal Friction in Aluminum, Silver, and Platinum After the Removal of
the Loading 251

Postnikov, V.S. [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Internal Friction of
Plastically Deformed Metals and Alloys at Elevated Temperatures 264

Barnatayn, M.N., and Ya.B. Tikhonov [Moscow Steel Institute]. Effect of
Strain-Hardening on the Internal Friction of Commercial-Grade Iron 279

Maksimuk, P.A. [Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University)].
Analysis of the Maximum Internal Friction on Grain Boundaries in the Aluminum-
Copper-Nickel Alloys 289

Cont. 2/4

LEBEDYANTSEV, Aleksandr Nikandrovich, prof., doktor biolog.nauk, zaslu-
zhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki [1878-1941]; ASKINAZI, D.L.;
ZHURBITSEY, Z.I.; REMIZOV, S.A.; ~~SAMOYLOVA, A.Ya.~~;
LEBEDYANTSEVA, O.N., red.; DOLGOPOLOV, M.I., red.; BAILOD, A.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1960. 567 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Fertilizers and manures)

SAMOYLOVA, G.S.

Prevention and therapy of asphyxia neonatorum. Fel'dsher & akush.
no.8:39-42 Aug 1953. (GML 25:1)

1. Moscow.

SAMOYLOVA, G.S. (Moskva)

Use of methylene blue in determining the distribution of a novocaine
solution in spaces of the cellular tissue. Eksp. khir. 3 no.6:45 N-D '58.
(METHYLENE BLUE) (NOVOCAINE) (MIRA 12:1)

SAMOYLOVA, G.S. (Moskva)

Use of antibiotics in gynecology. Fel'd. i skush. 23 no.1:17-19
Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(ANTIBIOTICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

SAMOYLOVA, G.S. (Moskva)

Prophylaxis of prolapse of the female genitalia. Fel'd. 1
akush. 24 no.5:33-37 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(GENNATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--DISEASES)

SAMOYLOVA, G.S.

Paracervical anesthesia in gynecological laparotomies performed
under regional novocaine anesthesia. Akush. i gin. 35 no.2:
75-77 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya operativnoy ginekologii (zav. - prof.
V.S.Frinovskiy) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. -
doks. L.G.Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(GENITALIA, FEMALE, surg.
regional procaine anesth. with adjuvant
paracervical anesth. (Rus))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL
procaine, with adjuvant paracervical anesth.
in gyn. surg. (Rus))

SAMOYLOVA, G.S.

Use of mixtures containing aminazine in gynecological operations
performed under regional anesthesia. Akush.i gim. 36 no.4:38-43
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(GENITOURINARY ORGANS—SURGERY) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

SAMOYLOVA, G. S. Cand Med Sci -- "Paracervical anesthesia as ^{an} ~~the~~ introductory stage of regional anesthesia in gynecological operations." Mos, 1961
(1st Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov). (KL, 4-61, 211)

-379-

SAMOYLOVA, G.S.

Several problems in the classification of the natural and territorial complexes of mountains; based on the example of the Altai Mountains.

Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.1:43-49 Ja-F '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Altai Mountains—Landforms)

SAMOYLOVA, G.S.

Naming physico-geographical units. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog.
19 no.2:91-92 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VOSKRESENSKIY, S.S.; SAMOYLOVA, G.S.

Discussion of geographical problems associated with the
reclamation of desert and mountain areas in Kazakhstan.

Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.5: Geog. 20 no.4:93-95 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

SKOROVAROV, Mikhail Antonovich, inzh.; EMMANUEL', Tat'yana Pavlovna,
inzh.; SAMOYLOVA, G.V., red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Grain cleaning] Ochistka zerna. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1961.
63 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Grain--Cleaning)

KALMYKOV, Petr Vladimirovich; SAMOYLOVA, G.V., red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Organization and mechanization of the construction of elevators]
Organizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia stroitel'stva elevatorov. Moskva,
Izd-vo tekhn.i ekon.lit-ry po voprosam khleboproduktov, 1961. 155 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Grain elevators) (Concrete construction)

AYZIKOVICH, Leonid Yefimovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GUERMAN, L.Ya., prof.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SAMOYLOVA, G.V., red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Technological properties of wheat and quack grass hybrids]
Tekhnologicheskie svoistva pshenichno-pyreinykh gibridov.
Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1961. 215 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hybridization, Vegetable) (Wheat)
(Quack grass)

GLADKOV, I.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSSOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk;
VIDONOV, S.S., nauchn. sotr.; SAMOYLOVA, I.D., nauchn. sotr.;
GORBUNOV, E.P., kand. ekon. nauk; MAYEVSKIY, I.V., doktor
ekonom. nauk; CHEBOTAREV, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KAMUSHER,
L.N., nauchn. sotr.; STROYEVA, Z.N., nauchn. sotr.; FOMINA,
L.V., nauchn. sotr.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk;
KRAYEV, M.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KAPLINSKIY, Ye.M., kand.
ekon. nauk; LAPINA, S.N., nauchn. sotr.; YAKOVTSSEVSKIY, V.N.,
kand. ekon. nauk; ORLOV, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DIKHTYAR,
G.A., doktor ekon. nauk [deceased]; PLOTNIKOV, K.N.;
MALIKOVA, A.I., nauchn. sotr.; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.izd-va;
POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Socialist national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1933 to 1940]
Sotsialisticheskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1933-1940 gg.
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 665 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Sektor istorii
narodnogo khozyaystva Instituta ekonomiki AN SSSR (for
Stroyeva, Fomina, Kaplinskiy, Lapina). 3. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Plotnikov).

(Russia--Economic conditions)

SAFRONOVA, V.A., otv.red.; SHUROV, S.I., red.; BASHLAVINA, G.N., red.;
VORONINA, A.N., red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.;
KOZLOV, P.M., red.; LARIN, D.A., red.; RAUSH, V.A., red.; SAMOYLOVA,
I.I., red.; SLADKOVA, Ye.A., red.; STROYEV, K.F., red.; SCHASTNEV,
P.N., red.; TUTCHKINA, V.A., red.; ERDELI, V.G., red.; DYUZHEVA,
A.M., red.kart; POLYANSKAYA, L.A., red.kart

[Geographical atlas of the U.S.S.R. for the seventh grade] Geogra-
ficheskiy atlas SSSR dlia 7-go klassa. Moskva, 1960. 31 col.maps.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodesii i karto-
grafii.

(Russia--Maps)

SAMOILOVA, I. E.

"Certain Characteristics of the Motor Analysor in Mute Children."
Cand Med Sci, State Natural Sciences Inst, Acad Pedagogical Sciences
RSFSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SC: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

SAMOYLOVA, I.K.

Effect of masking a preceding weakened stimulus by a high-intensity sound. Biofizika 1 no.1:79-87 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
Voyennaya inzhenernaya krasnoznamennaya akademiya svyazi imeni
S.M.Budennogo, Leningrad.
(HEARING)

Samoylov - I. K.

- DEKAT (cont'd)
- DEKAT, B. B., and MATAN, S. A., Laboratory for Molecular Acoustics, Moscow Oblast Institute for Pedagogics - "The relationship between viscosity and velocity of sound in a liquid".
- DEKAT, V. I., and KREVIN, S. M., State University of Moscow - "Study of sound dispersion in solid bodies, plates, and shells by means of an optical process in a dark field".
- DEKAT, G. B., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - (1) "The Gammatfield integrals and curve tasks in cuspidal curves"; (2) "Development of curve phenomena presentations".
- DEKAT, L. G., Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute im. V. I. Il'yusov-Leningrad - "Absorption of ultrashort waves with frequencies of up to 1000 MHz in liquids".
- DEKAT, E. E., and KROMENKO, S. V., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "The finite methods of spherical and cylindrical waves of sound".
- DEKAT, V. P., Laboratory for Molecular Acoustics, Moscow Oblast Institute for Pedagogics - "Physical bases for the technical application of molecular acoustics of small amplitudes".
- DEKAT, V. P., MELNIKOV, L. G., and MELNIKOV, B. A. - "Study of supersonic wave absorption in the esters of acetic acid at high frequencies".
- DEKAT, V. P., MELNIKOV, L. G., and MELNIKOV, B. A. - "Studies of supersonic wave absorption in liquids at high temperatures and pressures".
- DEKAT, V. P., MELNIKOV, L. G., and GORUNOV, M. A. - "Study of the system of liquid-proof bodies by means of ultra-acoustical methods".
- DEKAT, V. P., YAKOVLEV, V. P., KROMENKO, S. V., and MELNIKOV, B. A. - "Dispersion of ultrasonic sound in thin gases".
- DEKAT, V. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Absorption of ultimate amplitude sound waves in relaxing media".
- DEKAT, V. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Statistical properties of broad-casting signals".
- DEKAT, V. P., and FROLOV, D. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Acoustics Institute".
- DEKAT, V. P., and FROLOV, D. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Studies of the physical processes in industrial applications of supersonic sound".
- DEKAT, V. P., and FROLOV, D. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad - "Proceeding reading of short tone signals".
- DEKAT, V. P., and FROLOV, D. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad - "The Soviet system of standards for industrial acoustics and the Soviet Union's experiences with the system".
- DEKAT, D., Akusticheskaya - "Contribution to the theory of sound radiation".
- DEKAT, J., Budapest - "Ultrasonic intensity measurement by compensated calorimeter".
- DEKAT, P., OTLAKI, A., and KROMENKO, S. V., Chair of Physics, Higher School of Agriculture, Cherepovets - "Concerning a new acoustic method of determining the immediate molecular forces in liquids and liquid mixtures".
- DEKAT, E. P., Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Moscow - "The significance of sound velocity measurements for the physics of ternary solutions".
- DEKAT, E. P., Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Moscow - "Generation of sound by spark discharges in water".

Example from the Program and Information Circular, Report 1-8, submitted for the 1984 Int. Congress on Acoustics, IMA, Budapest, 1984, 1-8, 1984.

SAMOYLOVA, I.K.

Masking of brief tonal signals preceding the masking sound. Probl.
fiziol.akust. 4:38-44 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. Sechenova AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(HEARING)

SAMOYLOVA, I.K.

Relation between the magnitude of masking of short tonal signals
and the interval between masked and masking sounds. Biofizika
4 no.5:550-558 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M.Sechenova, Leningrad.
(HEARING)

82728

S/046/60/006/003/010/012
B006/B063

24.1300
AUTHOR:

Samoylova, I. K.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Least Discernible Intervals Between
Two Sound Signals

PERIODICAL:

Akusticheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 381-387

TEXT: The present paper deals with the determination of the least possible time interval between two sound signals, which is necessary to prevent the more intense signal from masking the weaker one. The author studies the way in which this interval between two signals is influenced by their frequencies and intensities, the position of their frequencies in the frequency spectrum, and by relationships between the frequencies. She comes to the conclusion that these intervals (during which masking may occur) depend on the difference in frequency between masked and the masking signals. The intervals are the longer the closer are the frequencies of the two sounds to each other in the spectrum. Moreover, they depend on the mutual position of the masked and the masking components in the spectrum. The higher frequency of a long signal will be masked by a certain frequency more easily than an oscillation that is lower by a corresponding number
Card 1/2

82728

Investigation of the Least Discernible Intervals
Between Two Sound Signals

S/046/60/006/003/010/012
B006/B063

of cycles. The duration of the separating intervals depends not only on the spatial neighborhood of the analyzer elements receiving the given pulses, but also on whether there is, or is no, functional relationship between the latter. The existence of such a functional relationship is indicative of a spatial neighborhood of the receiving elements of the analyzer. The least possible intervals between the masked and the masking signals increase with increasing sound frequencies. If the sounds are equal, the least possible intervals increase with rising intensity of the masking sound. At moderate intensities, the change in the interval depends almost linearly on the level of perception of the masking sound. Mention is made of P. D. Makarov. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 39 references: 20 Soviet, 8 US, 2 Swedish, 2 British, 3 German, and 1 French. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova
AN SSSR Leningrad
(Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov
of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1959

Card 2/2

SAMOYLOVA, K. A. and OVCHINNIKOVA, L. P.

"The Effect of Ultraviolet Radiation on the Nucleic Acid Content of *Paramecium Caudatum*." pp. 72

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Space Biology, Laboratory of Microscopy

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Institutologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov (Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962, 88 pp.

JPRS 20,634

SAMOYLOVA, K.A.

The effect of antishock liquid on plasma metabolism and vascular
tonus. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 18 no. 11: 76-78 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Shock) (Blood vessels) (Metabolism)

SAMOYLOVA, K.A.; OVCHINNIKOVA, L.P.

Effect of ultraviolet radiation on the content of nucleic acids in *Paramecium caudatum*. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no. 3: 145-153 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Laboratoriya kosmicheskoy biologii i Laboratoriya mikroskopii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

SAMOYLOVA, K.A.

Increasing the resistance of *Paramecium caudatum* to ultraviolet
rays. Stor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.4:143-155 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

SAMOYLOVA, K.A.

Changes in the fat and glycogen content of *Paramecium caudatum*
after ultraviolet irradiation. *Tsitologiya* 5 no.5:546-553 S-0 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya kosmicheskoy biologii Instituta tsitologii AN
SSSR, Leningrad.

ACCESSION NR: AP4025116

S/0020/64/155/003/0670/0672

AUTHOR: Samoylova, K. A.

TITLE: Change in the sensitivity of the infusorium *Paramecium caudatum* to respiration and glycolysis inhibitors, as related to the culture age

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 3, 1964, 670-672

TOPIC TAGS: *Paramecium caudatum*, infusorium, infusorium metabolism, infusorium metabolic change, potassium cyanide, respiratory inhibitor, monoiodoacetate, glycolysis inhibitor, infusorium developmental stage, logarithmic stage, stationary stage

ABSTRACT: The following 4 developmental stages of this infusorium may be distinguished: the lag (5-9 hours), logarithmic (72-80 hours), stationary stage (15-20 days), after which starts the dying-off process of the cells. The experiments were conducted in the 3 last stages of clonal cultures. Maintenance conditions are described. Potassium cyanide and malonate were used as respiratory inhibitors, and monoiodoacetate was used for inhibiting glycolysis, in a 6.8 pH

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025116

medium kept at 22C. Results showed great differences in sensitivity, depending upon the stage. All infusoria exposed to KCM in the logarithmic stage died after 12 hours, while only a few died in the stationary stage. After 2 days of adaptation some of these divided, thus increasing the number of infusoria counted at the end of the test. With increasing age their resistance to KCN declined considerably. Reaction to moniodoacetate was the reverse of that to KCN, resulting in death of almost all cells in the stationary stage after a 4 hours' exposure, while young cells showed great resistance. Old cultures were more sensitive. Malonate acted rather like a systemic poison for all cells, depending upon its concentration in the medium. These results indicate changes in the ratio of the 2 basic metabolic processes during growth, which apparently are contingent upon the parallel change of the medium, i.e. reduction of O_2 contents during rapid cell multiplication, and point up the elasticity of the enzymatic systems of these unicellular organisms. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Cytology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4025116

SUBMITTED: 08Aug63

SUB CODE: CH..

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

NR REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 018

Card 3/3

MASHANSKIY, V.F.; SAMOYLOVA, K.A.

Effect of ultraviolet irradiation on the ultrastructure of cells.
TSitologiya 6 no.1:59-65 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya mikroskopii i laboratoriya kosmicheskoy biologii
Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 7773-66

ACC NR: AP5025923

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0703/0706

AUTHOR: Samoylova, K. A.

ORG: Cytological Institute AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut tsitologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of shortwave ultraviolet irradiation on infusoria sensitivity to respiratory and glycolysis inhibitors

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 703-706

TOPIC TAGS: uv irradiation, experiment animal, biologic respiration, poison effect, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: This effect was studied in *Paramecium caudatum* on the basis of earlier work with UV irradiation which suggested that disturbance of oxygen metabolism may be at the root of earlier observed changes in mitochondrial ultrastructure and cellular metabolism. Four to 5 day old infusorium cultures were irradiated with monochromatic UV light 2537 A at doses of 570-9120 erg/mm²; 8-12 hours or 3-7 days afterwards, 100 paramecia each were placed into

Card 1/3

UDC:593.17;535.31

L 7773-66

ACC NR: AP5025923

a microaquarium with a solution of the corresponding inhibitor (potassium cyanide and malonate as respiratory, moniodoacetate as glycolysis inhibitor) and the survivors were counted after 8-48 hours. Twelve hours after irradiation all cells were more resistant to potassium cyanide than controls; resistance increased with increasing doses so that cells irradiated with the highest dose lived more than 2 days. Resistance to the iodomonoacetate was higher in the infusoria irradiated with low doses. At high doses it was almost equal to controls. In a low concentration malonate solution which selectively depresses succinedehydrogenase activity in this infusorium, irradiated animals did not differ from controls. At higher concentration it has a nonspecific damaging effect and the infusoria died earlier than controls. It was concluded that the irradiated infusoria were more resistant to both inhibitors than the controls. The high level of resistance to the poisons was retained throughout the whole period of their UV sickness until death. This effect depends on the irradiation dose. With increasing doses resistance to potassium cyanide will grow while that to the moniodoacetate decreases. The high resistance of the irradiated cells to potassium cyanide is probably related to some disturbance of the respiratory chain (enzymes). The nature of

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L 7773-66

ACC NR: AP5025923

resistance to moniodiacetate is less clear; it might be related to a general decrease of vital functions or the liberation of SH-groups with which the acetate reacts. Orig. art. has: 4 tables

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep63/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 012

Card *mlr*
3/3

ARONOV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOYLOVA, K.N., inzh.

Special features of the water works of water supply systems
for injecting water into oil-bearing beds. Vod.i san.tekh.
no.4:8-11 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Oil field flooding—Equipment and supplies)

BATUYEV, A.S.; SAMOYLOVA, L.A.

Taste analysis in cats following the extirpation of sigmoid
gyri. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:68-71 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'-
nosti Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.
Zhdanova.

ACCESSION NR: APL007592

S/0214/63/000/003/0062/0063

AUTHOR: Samoylova, L. D.

TITLE: A chromospheric flare on the limb on 1 December 1962

SOURCE: Solnechny*ye danny*ye, no. 3, 1963, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: chromospheric telescope, prominence, node motion velocity, brightness fluctuation, solar activity, photosphere, chromosphere, solar radio emission, magnetogram, geomagnetic field, magnetic storm, corpuscular stream, solar prominence, node motion, chromospheric flare, solar limb flare

ABSTRACT: This bright flare was observed at the Ussuri solar station through an AFR-2 chromospheric telescope. It appeared at $2^h26^m3/4$ U.T. at a point on the western limb having the coordinates $\phi = +19^\circ$, $\lambda = 314^\circ$. It lasted until $2^h36^m1/4$. It developed as a bright core in place of a small prominence and then expanded and became circular in form. Beginning at $2^h31^m1/4$, a short-lived constriction began, the upper cone seeming to split into two tongues, and, when a channel was developed between these two tongues at $2^h32^m1/4$, matter was ejected. Figure 1 on the Enclosure illustrates graphically the change in height of the flare with time. Figure

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ACCESSION NR: AP4007592

2 on the Enclosure shows growth in brightness and area. It is noted that a magnetic storm began suddenly on 4 December at 3^h36^m, and the author suggests it was caused by the described chromospheric flare. The storm began 73 hours after eruption on the sun, and the principal phase began 76 1/4 hours after. It was observed that corpuscular streams moved with a velocity of 540-570 km/sec. This velocity is in agreement with the rate of rise of the first two flocculi noted on Fig. 1. Similar correspondence has been noted by other observers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Far Eastern Branch of the Siberian Department, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: APL007592

ENCLOSURE: 01

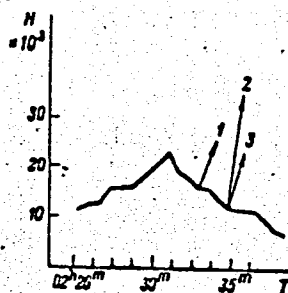


Fig. 1. Change in height of flare with time. H is in 10^3 km. Arrows show heights of observed flocculi.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4007592

ENCLOSURE: 02

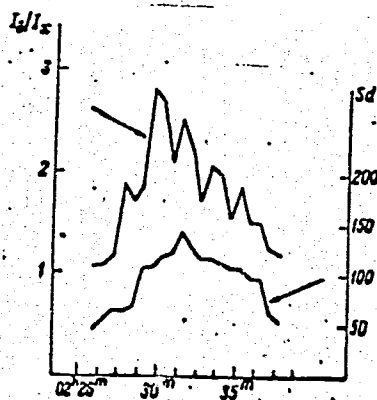


Fig. 2. Relations of size and brightness of flares to time. Ordinate on left represents intensity ratio of flare to chromosphere on limb. Ordinate on right represents area in millionths of the solar disk.

Card 4/4

SPICHKOVA, K.A.; Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Functional state of ~~the~~ receptors
of certain internal organs and cutaneous thermoreceptors in septic shock."
Moscow, 1958. 11 pp (Inst of Physiology, Inst of ^{Pigovskii} ~~Krylov~~ Pathology, and
Inst of Clinical and Experimental Surgery of the Acad Sci USSR),
150 copies (ML, 31-58, 108)

-127-

SAMOYLOVA, K.A.

Functional condition of receptors of certain internal organs and
skin thermoreceptors in traumatic shock. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14
no.5:82-87 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Shock)

SAMOYLOVA, K.A.

Change in the electrocardiogram following development of peptonic
shock. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. i fiziol. no. 1:14-19
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (PEPTONES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SHOCK)

SAMOYLOVA, L.G.
VANYUKOVA, O.P.; GOROSHKINA, N.A.; DREYSIN, G.I.; IUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.;
RYATOVA, G.S.; SAMOYLOVA, L.G.; DARKOV, G.V.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[State budgets of the Union republics in the fifth five-year plan;
a statistical manual] Gosudarstvennye biudzety soiuznykh respublik
v piatoi piatiletke; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1957. 174 p. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Byudzhetnoye upravleniye.
(Budget)

VANYUKOVA, O.P.; DREYSIN, G.I.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.; RYATOVA, G.S.; SAMOYLOVA,
L.G.; DARKOV, G.V.; IL'VOVSKIY, S., otv.red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Expenditures on social and cultural measures in the state budget
of the U.S.S.R.; a statistical manual] Raskhody na sotsial'no-
kul'turnye meropriyatia po gosudarstvennomu biudzhetu SSSR;
statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 90 p.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Biudzhetnoye upravleniye. 2. Otdel
finansovo-ekonomicheskoy statistiki Byudzhetnogo upravleniya Mini-
sterstva finansov SSSR (for Vanyukova, Dreysin, Luk'yanova, Ryatova,
Samoylova, Darkov).

(Budget)

SAMOYLOVA, L. G., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Mechanism of the Chronic Action of Small Doses of Penetrating Radiation on Action of the Higher Sections of the Central Nervous System of Animals," Moscow, 1959, 8 pp (Institute of the Higher Nervous Action, Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL, 1-60, 126)

SAMOYLOVA, L.G.

Some mechanisms of the effect of small doses of chronic tota-body
roentgen-irradiation on the higher nervous activity and on certain
vegetative functions in white rats. Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:13-17
Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED, radiation eff.)

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM radiation eff.)

SAMOYLOVA, L.G.

Characteristics of disorders in the higher nervous function of white rats under the influence of small doses of penetrating radiation.
Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. no.9:221-230 '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

VANYUKOVA, O.P.; DREYSIN, G.I.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.D.; RYATOVA, G.S.;
SAMOYLOVA, I.G.; IL'VOVSKIY, S., otv. red.; LEBEDEV, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Expenditures for social and cultural measures from the
state budget of the U.S.S.R.; statistical abstract] Ras-
khody na sotsial'no-kul'turnye meropriyatia po gosudarstven-
nomu biudzhetu SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gos-
finizdat, 1958. 90 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Byudzhetnoye upravleniye. 2. Ot-
del finansovo-ekonomicheskoy statistiki Byudzhetnogo uprav-
leniya Ministerstva finansov SSSR (for Vanyukova, Dreysin,
Luk'yanova, Ryatova, Samoylova). (Budget).

ALEKSANDROVSKAYA, M.M.; GEINISMAN, Yu.Ya.; SAMONKOVA, L.G.

Morphophysiological data on the analysis of the mechanism of the effect of aminazine on the central nervous system. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no.5:911-919 S-O '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratory of Morphology of the Central Nervous System and Conditioned Reflexes, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

L 1596-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024775

UR/0219/64/058/009/0080/0086

AUTHOR: Aleksandrovskaya, M. M.; Geynisman, Yu. Ya.; Samoylova, L. G. 203

TITLE: Structural and metabolic changes of the brain of animals with disturbances of higher nervous activity following repeated administration of chlorpromazine

SOURCE: Eyulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 58, no. 9, 1964, 80-86

TOPIC TAGS: medical experiment, rat, brain, central nervous system, chlorpromazine, biologic metabolism, neurology

ABSTRACT: Thirty-five male white rats received daily injections of 5 milligrams/kilogram of chlorpromazine for a period of 30 days. During the first 3 weeks there was a depression of the conditioned reflex activity and marked histological and histochemical changes in the cerebral cortex, the diencephalon nuclei, and stem reticular formations. By the 30th day, the disturbances of higher nervous activity and the microscopic brain lesions became less pronounced. For 3 weeks after injections were stopped there was increased excitation of the higher parts of the central nervous system, and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5024775

the brain's structural and metabolic changes acquired a different character, being chiefly localized in the cortical neurons. On the 60th day, the animals' behavior, conditioned reflex activity, and state of cerebral tissue did not differ from those of the controls. It is concluded that the functional, metabolic and structural changes of the higher parts of the central nervous system of animals caused by repeated administration of chlorpromazine are reversible.

Orig. art. has: 12 figures,

1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya morfologii tsentral'noy nervonoy sistemy, Instituta vysshey nervonoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii, AN SSSR. Moscow (Laboratory of the Morphology of the Central Nervous System, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology); Laboratoriya uslovykh reflektsov, Instituta vysshey nervonoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii, AN SSSR. Moscow (Laboratory of Conditioned Reflexes, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL.: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 013

JPRS

Card 2/2 DP

NIKIFOROVA, Ye.K., prof.; TYAZHELKOVA, P.O.; SAMOYLOVA, L.I.

Remote results of open fixation of congenital hip dislocation
in children and adolescents. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 16 no.10:
897-906 '63.

1. Tsentralen institut po travmatologii i ortopedii, Moskva.
Direktor: prof. M.V.Volkov.

SAMOYLOVA, L.M.

Symposium on the problem of pneumoconiosis. Arkh.pat. 20 no.3:88-91
'58. (MIRA 11:5)

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

SAMOYLOVA, L.M.

Third All-Union Congress of Pathoanatomists. Sov.med. 23 no.12:
124-128 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL--CONGRESSES)

ULANOVA, I.P.; SAMOYLOVA, L.M.; AVILOVA, G.G.

Materials on the toxicological characteristics of tetrachloroundecane.
Toks. nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.5:80-89 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

ULANOVA, I.P.; SAMOYLOVA, L.M.; KARAMZINA, N.M.; AVILOVA, G.G.

Toxicology of chloropelargonic acid condensation aerosols.

Toks. nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.5:89-100 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

SAMOYLOVA, L.M. (Moskva)

Epithelial changes in the respiratory tract in experimental silicosis.
Ark. pat. 26 no.4:45-52 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Patologoanatomicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. P.P.Dvizhkov)
Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Letavet) AMN SSSR.

SAMOYLOVA, L.N.

Some indices of the functional state of the adrenal cortex during the treatment of acute leukemia. Sov. med. 26 no.4: 8-13 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - doktor med. nauk P.N. Yurenev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent Ye.V. Kasatkin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

SAMOYLOVA, L.N. (Moskva)

Change in 17-ketosteroids during the treatment of acute
leukemias. Klin. med. 41 no.6:69-75 Je '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - doktor med. nauk
P.N. Yurenev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent Ye.V. Kasatkin)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

RAUTIAN, T.G.; SAMOYLOVA, L.S.

Principle of calculating the energy density by the method of
approximating seismograms with line segments of sinusoids. Trudy
Inst. fiz. Zem. no.25:88-94 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Seismometry)

AKIMOVICH, V.V.; SAMOYLOVA, L.V.

Identification of the plague virus by the initial study of its growth on a culture medium. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 30 no.12:125 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR.
(PLAGUE)

KOROBKOVA, Ye.I.; SAMOYLOVA, L.V.

Na Nature of immunity against plague. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 33 no.11:76-82 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
"Mikrob".

UGLOV, F.G., prof.; SAMOYLOVA, M.A., kand.med.nauk; BLAGODATOV, R.I.

Our experience in treating stenocardia. Vest.khir. 85 no.9:
3-11 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G.
Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P.
Pavlova.

(ANGINA PECTORIS)

UGLOV, Fedor Grigor'yevich; SAMOYLOVA, Militsa Antonovna; TAL'MAN, I.M.,
red.; KOSTAKOVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Diagnosis and treatment of pericarditis adhesiva] Diagnostika
i lechenie slipchivogo perikardita. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962.
175 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(PERICARDITIS)

27904
S/079/61/031/010/004/010
D227/D304

15.8050

AUTHORS:

Shostakovskiy, M.F., Skvortsova, G.G., Samoylova,
M. Ya., and Fayershteyn, Yu. M.

TITLE:

Synthesis of vinyl ethers of o-, m-, and p-amino-
phenols

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 10, 1961,
3226-3230

TEXT: The authors discuss the preparation of vinyl ethers of aminophenols by direct acetylation, and investigate the dependence of yields of the products on the quantity of alkali and water, and the temperature. It has been found that the para-isomer vinylated at 170-180°C, while the ortho-isomer gave the highest yield of ether at 190°C. m-aminophenol, the most stable isomer, vinylated at 210-220°C. The reactions were carried out in aqueous media and the optimum quantity of water was found to correspond to 15-20%. Larger quantities had no effect on the yield while smaller caused tarring of the reaction mixture. The amount of KOH required

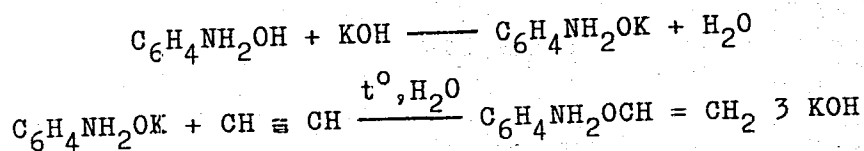
Card 1/4

27904

S/079/61/031/010/004/010
D227/ D304

Synthesis of vinyl ethers ...

in the reaction was 40% (15-20% for alkylphenols) which corresponds to the molar ratio of catalyst to aminophenol. The reaction can be represented as follows:



The yield of ethers was 30-60%. Their structure was studied by hydrogenation to the corresponding phenetidines. Experimental procedure: The quantities used were 20 g. aminophenol, 1 - 10 g. KOH and 3 - 25 g. water. Vinylation was carried out in a rotating autoclave using 30-35 atm. acetylene pressure at a temperature optimum for the particular aminophenol. After attaining calculated absorption of acetylene the product was treated with benzene and

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Synthesis of vinyl ethers ...

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D227/ D304

the solution distilled in vacuum. Vinyl-o-aminophenyl ether separated in the form of yellow oil b.pt. $90^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{ mm}$, n_D^{20} 1.5700 which on redistillation yielded 508 g. of colorless liquid b.pt. $66.5 - 68^{\circ}\text{C}/1-2\text{ mm}$ n_D^{20} 1.5715, d_4^{20} 1.0677 MR_D 41.90; MR_{calc} 42.06. The pure meta isomer boiled at $92.5 - 93^{\circ}\text{C}/2\text{ mm}$ n_D^{20} 1.5820, d_4^{20} 1.0759, MR_D 41.90, MR_{calc} 42.06 and the yield corresponded to 63.6 g. of colorless, odorless liquid. The pure para-isomer boiled at $118^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{ mm}$, n_D^{20} 1.5765, d_4^{20} 1.0759 MR_D 41.54 and its yield was 52.0 g. The ether was in the form of a colorless oil which darkened on exposure to air. Hydrogenation of the ethers on Raney nickel in alcoholic solution yielded corresponding phenetidines. o-aminophenol polymerises in the presence of ethereal boron trifluoride forming a solid mass with shiny black crystals. With the same catalyst, p-aminophenol forms a white, crystalline solid which on standing changes to a solid, dark yellow and opaque resin.

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Synthesis of vinyl ethers ...

27904
S/079/61/031/010/004/010
D227/D304

There are 4 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of
Organic Chemistry, Siberian Division of the Aca-
demy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1960

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Card 4/4

SHOTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SKVORTSOVA, G.G.; SAMOYLOVA, M.Ya.; ZAPUNNAYA, K.V.;
KOSITSYNA, E.I.

Vinyl compounds. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.1:36-43 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Vinyl compounds)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F. ; SKVORTSOVA, G.G. ; SAMOYLOVA, M.Ya.; ZAPUNNAYA, K.V.

Vinyl compounds. Report No.2: Copolymerization of vinyl esters of the cresol fraction of semicoking tar with acrolein in the presence of ionic catalysts. Izv.Sib.Otd.An SSSR no. 2:50-56 ' 61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut khimii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

(Vinyl compounds)

(Acrolein)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SKVORTSOVA, G.G.; SAMOYLOVA, M.Ya.; ZAPUNNAYA, K.V.

Vinyl compounds. Report No.3: Refractometric investigation of the copolymerization of vinyl cresyl esters and acrolein in the presence of cation catalysts. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.12:37-41 '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Vinyl compound polymers)

S/062/62/000/008/010/016
B117/B180

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Skvortsova, G. G., Samoylova, M. Ya.,
and Shergina, N. I.

TITLE: Copolymerization of vinyl ethers of o-, m- and p-aminophenols
with acrolein in the presence of stannic chloride

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 8, 1962, 1447-1451

TEXT: This study shows that the polymer yield depends more on the ratio,
than on the activity, of the components. The highest yields were
recorded with a 75:25 mole % acrolein: aminophenyl vinyl ether ratio.
The copolymer contains more amino-phenyl to vinyl ether links than does
the initial mixture. The amorphous copolymers, containing 7-8% oxygen,
are bright yellow, orange or brown in color, soluble in acetone, benzene
and chloroform, and insoluble in alcohols, petroleum ether, water and
dilute acids and alkalis. Heated to 130-140°C, they melt to form
brightly colored liquids. The molecular weights of the polymers obtained
were between 600 and 3,000. Qualitative and spectral analysis revealed

Card 1/2

Copolymerization of vinyl ...

S/062/62/000/008/010/016
B117/B180

the presence of functional groups. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry
of Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1962

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L 11283-63

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AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Skvortsova, G. G.; Semoylova, M. Ya.

TITLE: Free-radical copolymerization of m-aminophenyl vinyl ether and methyl methacrylate

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 966-968

TOPIC TAGS: free-radical copolymerization, copolymer, amino-group-containing copolymer, m-aminophenyl vinyl ether, methyl methacrylate, azobis-isobutyronitrile, monomer concentration, monomer reactivity ratio, copolymer heat resistance, copolymer solubility, copolymer reactivity, crosslinked copolymer, ion exchanger

ABSTRACT: New copolymers, which contain amino groups and are of interest as heat-resistant ion-exchange resins, have been synthesized in yields of about 20% by free-radical [bulk] copolymerization of m-aminophenyl vinyl ether (M_1) and methyl methacrylate (M_2) at $60 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ in the presence of azobis-isobutyronitrile. The monomers were reacted in various ratios. M_1 in a high initial concentration yielded a copolymer which is almost equimolar in composition; at high M_2 concentrations the main product was poly(methyl methacrylate). The M_1 and M_2 reactivity

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ratios were found to be 0.75 ± 0.05 and 0.07 ± 0.02 respectively. As M_1 does not homopolymerize in the presence of various initiators, it is assumed that the growth of the chain during copolymerization is caused by M_2 , which forms a reactive radical with the initiator and involves M_1 in the reaction. The copolymers are white or light-yellow powders or transparent films, and are insoluble in water, acids, alkalis, and many organic solvents. They withstand temperatures of up to 250C and decompose at 300C without melting. The copolymers were crosslinked owing to the presence of reactive $-NH_2$ and $-COOCH_3$ groups in the side chains. Crosslinking was confirmed by the behavior of the copolymers in chemical reactions and their insolubility in the above solvents. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR)

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Card 2/2

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(MIRA 16:9)

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Analcline and leucite in the volcanic Eocene of Talysh. *Trudy Mineral. Muzeya Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 3, 3-9 (1951).—In the northern Caucasus, teschenites have been repeatedly described, e.g., near Kursba-Kutais, and in the camptonites of the Akhalsikh district, and in Georgia in the Kodora-Nasakral'sk mts. (Belyankin, *et al.*, *C.A.* 34, 4302). All of these rocks carry feldspathoids, which had been described as leucite, as characteristic for the Eocene volcanism of the N. Caucasus. To this group belong leucite lavas of the Talysh complex, which are connected with analcline basalts and andesites in a big lava effusions of a thickness of up to 1000 m. with their tuffs. The lava rocks are of porphyritic structure, with andesine, sanidine, augite, magnetite, and analcline in well-developed isometric crystals, and a glass matrix, with accessory apatite. In the planimetric analysis the analcline content varies between 10 and 24%. The chem. analysis shows 3.84-3.74% Na₂O; 3.77-5.71% K₂O. The analcline crystal, apparently, is a primary magmatic mineral, including crystals of K feldspar, n 1.484 to 1.494 (most frequently 1.487). Leucite (n 1.507) was only observed once and identified as such. It is assumed that this leucite was also of primary crystal, but in a late-magmatic stage. The rock complex of Talysh is very similar to the analcline-leucite rocks of the Highwood

(over)

D. S. BELYANKIN

Mts., Montana (cf. Larsen and Bile, C.A., 33, 944). The
turbid analcline of the Talyah rocks did not crystallize in
reality as primary phenocrysts, but primary leucite was
inter changed by hydrothermal solution to analcline. B., et al.
do not share the opinion of L. that the transparent analcline
phenocrysts are a doubtless indication of its primary nature.
W. Bittel

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Gabbroic rocks in the Northern and Central Urals and their petro-
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(Ural Mountains--Gabbro)

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